

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS BEAUMONT DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

§ §

VS. § CASE NO. 1:13-CR-54

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BRETT MAURICE DISIERE

FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON GUILTY PLEA BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

By order of the District Court, this matter was referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for administration of a guilty plea and allocution under Rules 11 and 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Magistrate judges have the statutory authority to conduct a felony guilty plea proceeding as an "additional duty" pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). *United States v. Bolivar-Munoz*, 313 F.3d 253, 255 (5th Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 123 S. Ct. 1642 (2003). On December 11, 2013, this cause came before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for entry of a guilty plea by the defendant,

Brett Maurice Disiere, on Count One of the charging Indictment filed in this cause.

Count One of the Indictment charges that on or about May 13, 2013, in the Eastern District of Texas, Brett Maurice Disiere, the defendant, by force, violence, and intimidation, did knowingly take from the person and presence of another, money belonging to and in the care, custody, control, management and possession of Wells Fargo Bank, 4405 Dowlen Road, Beaumont, Texas, the deposits of which were then insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), all in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a).

Defendant, Brett Maurice Disiere, entered a plea of guilty to Count One of the Indictment into the record at the hearing.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 the Court finds:

- a. That Defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the guilty plea in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Texas subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.
- b. That Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a knowing, voluntary and freely made plea. Upon addressing the Defendant personally in open court, the Court determines that Defendant's

plea is voluntary and did not result from force, threats or promises. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(b)(2).

d. That Defendant's knowing, voluntary and freely made plea is supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense and Defendant realizes that his conduct falls within the definition of the crime charged under 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a).

STATEMENT OF REASONS

As factual support for Defendant's guilty plea, the Government proffered a factual basis on the record at the guilty plea hearing. The Court incorporates the proffer of evidence described in detail on the record in support of the guilty plea.

Defendant, Brett Maurice Disiere, agreed with the evidence presented by the Government in support of the guilty plea. He affirmed that the evidence proffered by the Government was true and correct and further stated that he understood that the proffered evidence supports the essential elements of the crime charged against him.

Counsel for Defendant and the Government attested to Defendant's competency and capability to enter an informed plea of guilty. The Defendant agreed with the evidence presented by the Government and personally testified that he was entering his guilty plea knowingly, freely and voluntarily.

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

IT IS THEREFORE the recommendation of the undersigned United States

Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the Guilty Plea of Defendant which the undersigned determines to be supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense charged in **Count One** of the charging **Indictment** on file in this criminal proceeding. Accordingly, it is further recommended that, Defendant, Brett Maurice Disiere, be finally adjudged as guilty of the charged offense under **Title 18**, **United States Code**, **Section 2113(a)**.

Defendant is ordered to report to the United States Probation Department for the preparation of a presentence report. At the plea hearing, the Court admonished the Defendant that the District Court may reject the plea and that the District Court can decline to sentence Defendant in accordance with the federal sentencing guidelines and/or the presentence report because the sentencing guidelines are advisory in nature. Defendant has the right to allocute before the District Court before imposition of sentence.

OBJECTIONS

Objections must be: (1) specific, (2) in writing, and (3) served and filed within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this report. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

A party's failure to object bars that party from: (1) entitlement to *de novo* review by a district judge of proposed findings and recommendations, *see Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 857 F.2d 275, 276-77 (5th Cir. 1988), and (2) appellate review, except on grounds of plain error of unobjected-to factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court,

see Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n., 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc). The constitutional safeguards afforded by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate's report and recommendation. See Hernandez v. Estelle, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5th Cir. 1983); United States v. Elsoffer, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5th Cir. 1981) (per curiam).

SIGNED this the 12nd day of December, 2013.

KEITH F. GIBLIN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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